FBIS DAILY REPORT

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RESTRICTION ON FOREIGN PRESS AGENCIES WILL BE LIFTED

PY051439Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1425 GMT 5 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jun--The Argentine military government will allow foreign press agencies to provide information on Argentina to local newspapers, as was true prior to 1973, at which time it was forbidden by former President Juan Peron, it was announced here.

VIDELA ATTENDS PARTY HONORING PRESS

PY051845Y Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1637 GMT 5 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Buenos Aires, 5 Jun--Argentine President Jorge Rafael Videla expressed his wishes that "the Argentine press will be everything we want it to be: a responsible and therefore free press, a press capable of shaping opinions because it knows how to inform." He made these remarks during a party given in honor of the directors of the news media this noon at the office of the presidential public information secretary, on occasion of Journalists Day, which will be commemorated tomorrow.

The president stated: "I wanted to participate in this party given by the presidential public information secretary, celebrating in advance Journalists Day to show my respect and affection for the men who have the noble and sensitive mission of informing, and especially, of shaping opinions."

He added: "With the understanding that this is the guideline which must inspire your activities, I wish you all happiness and I also wish that the Argentine press will be everything we want it to be, a responsible and therefore free press, a press capable of shaping opinions because it knows how to inform."

President Videla concluded by saying: "Gentlemen, I toast you all."

LA NACION ANALYZES NEW TRADE RELATIONS WITH PRC

PY052106Y Buenos Aires LA NACION in Spanish 4 Jun 78 pp 1, 3 PY

[By special correspondent Eduardo L. Bonelli]

[Excerpt] Hong Kong--Martinez de Hoz has expressed full satisfaction regarding the reception given by the Peking government and local officials to the Argentine delegation at all times and during all stages of the trip. Although the careful and kind attention given to foreigners here is well known, in the case of the Argentine delegation it was evident that special pains were taken, which the minister attributed to Peking's interest in our country and in the current state of the process of China's economic opening abroad.

Martinez de Hoz asked: Why so much interest in Argentina? In the first place, because they are seeking closer ties with countries with medium-sized economies or of intermediate development which are not a risk from a political point of view. And also, he added, why now and not some years ago? Because they now know that Argentina is in better condition to negotiate and give some support to China's own development process.

Naturally, they want trade partners and economic relations which reflect seriousness and which will comply with the contracted commitments. Regarding this matter, Air Force Col Raul Cura, international economic relations under secretary, recalled that an agreement was signed in 1974 for supplying wheat to China, but our country did not comply with the commitment. Now conditions are different, and a 3-year grain agreement has been signed which involves 1 million tons per year. Acceptance of the Argentine offer was favored by the fact that neither Australia nor Canada renewed recently expired contracts.

An essential concern in all these negotiations was the possibility that treaties such as those achieved during the last few days could be linked with an attempt at ideological penetration, a very reasonable doubt taking into account already known facts.

For Martinez de Hoz, China's attitude toward the world has changed during the last 2 years: Under the leadership of President Hua Kuo-feng and Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping the top priority policy is that of economic development. China has drafted a vast plan, which is being used for political purposes, to achieve ambitious goals by 1985 and maybe to become a developed country by the year 2000. This is where the principal efforts of the government are centered.

In his extensive talk with Martinez de Hoz and his delegation, Teng convincingly expressed the idea that his government's top priority is the growth of the economy. During the meeting, which at the beginning was merely an observance of protocol but which slowly became a concrete talk, Teng also made it clear that the Chinese leadership is aware that development in its country cannot be implemented in isolation and therefore it is necessary to open China's economy to the world. In order to do so with some success it is absolutely necessary that economic and trade relations be carried out under internationally accepted rules and usage and be kept totally out of the ideological sphere.

Decidedly, to Martinez de Hoz, the China of Hua and Teng is not the China that existed before Mao's death. It is a nation, Vice Premier Teng asserted, which is trying to overcome the backwardness caused by a closed economy. This means fully understanding that internal policy is one thing and external policy another in which certain rules of the game have to be obeyed. A type of cliche is that relations must be kept under conditions of "equality and mutual benefit." Martinez de Hoz believes that equality is a synonym for respect and mutual benefit is inherent to all types of trade operations.

Our ambassador in Peking, Federico del Solar Corrego, and Charge d'Affaires Atilio Audisio--who worked efficiently for a long time for the success of these negotiations--agree that there now is no evident risk of political or ideological interference with trade and economic cooperation between Argentina and the PRC. From the beginning, the Peking government was briefed on the orientation and the thinking of our country and our government, which naturally do not agree with the PRC's political attitudes.

Stemming from this, an attitude of respectful coexistence and of a search for rapprochement by way of the economic field has prevailed. Besides, there are broad coincidences between the two countries regarding essential matters of international policy such as, for instance, the independence of each nation to pursue independent development in the field of nuclear energy.

Del Solar Dorrego stated that the PRC Government is mainly trying to disrupt attempts at hegemony by the USSR and, therefore, has opened diplomatic relations or at least trade relations with most of the Southeast Asian countries, in other words, the countries which are not under the "social imperialism" of the USSR.

As is the case at any international level, all the PRC officials told the Argentine delegation of their objective of turning the country into an international power. They explicity rejected the label of "superpower," which they used only to refer to "U.S. imperialism" and the "social imperialism" of the USSR.

Martinez de Hoz recalled that at the meeting of bankers in Mexico--which he attended the week before arriving in Peking--Henry Kissinger recommended that the development of the PRC economy be supported as a means to maintain international equilibrium. There are hints that U.S. Democratic Party policy, through the same or through different ways, follows a policy of economic relationship with the PRC which began when Kissinger was secretary of state.

Martinez de Hoz also made clear that this economic and trade rapprochement with the PRC will not at all disrupt economic and trade relations between Argentina and the USSR, which is one of our main markets.

The Argentine minister stated that naturally Argentina does not support either of the two parties in the PRC-USSR dispute and that it can and must trade and link itself with all the countries in the world. And he added that 18 months ago, when he first came to Hong Kong, he could see the excellent prospects offered to Argentina by this large area, which is a huge market for imports. Argentine Governments, he added, generally had concerned themselves with petty everyday problems, and had only turned their gaze inward and had not realized the great potential of these markets. We must think big and open up a completely new road which offers great promise.

After arriving here, Martinez de Hoz emphasized that our country is in a situation to supply the PRC with part of the technology it needs in different fields. This does not mean that such technology cannot be obtained in the United States, for example, but there is some leaning toward countries of intermediate development, not only because technologies such as the ones available in our country are more accessible, but also for clear reasons of ideological separation.

A technical mission will arrive in Buenos Aires in the near future to seek that technology and to firm up the rapprochement needed. This mission will observe our progress, particularly in the agricultural field, regarding mechanization, which tends to improve the productivity of labor instead of replacing it, and regarding seed technology. Another group will observe techniques for long-distance electrical transmission. There are things we can learn from them also, such as the Colza [a type of cabbage] harvest--which the agriculture and livestock secretariat is interested in developing--and certain varieties of soybeans.

This decision to incorporate foreign technology can be of interest to our country for projects such as, for instance, the PRC's oil expansion through the successful emplacement of steel oil pipes, as has been done in the Levant and other oil regions, and also steel plants (a special mission for this is coming to Buenos Aires in a few days).

TEACHERS DECLARE 48-HOUR STRIKE FOR 5, 6 JUNE

PY030238Y La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jun 78 PY

[Text] The National Federation of Urban Teachers of Bolivia and the urban teachers confederation have decided to accept government measures regarding the economic proposals presented by the sector. At the same time, they have decided to begin a national 48-hour stoppage to protest the humiliating measures imposed by Education and Culture Ministry officials. The national leaders, who were studying the government measures during the past week, released a communique which was read to Panamericana by Prof (Tito Macher): [begin recording] [Words indistinct] decided to accept the provisional and temporary government measures as a preliminary agreement on the economic proposals presented by the national teachers union.

2. It also presents its violent protest over the humiliating treatment imposed on national teachers by officials of the Ministry of Education and Culture trying to impose conditions on the signing of the contract and to give it false connotations.

3. The national urban and rural teachers union reaffirms its protest by declaring a 48-hour stoppage of activities throughout the country, suspending all celebrations on Teachers Day. [end recording]

We repeat: Public school teachers of urban and rural sectors have accepted a government economic proposal, but at the same time they decided to declare a 48-hour strike which will begin on Monday at 0000.

MINISTER BLANCO CALLS FOR AUSTERITY IN PRIVATE SECTOR

PY022043Y La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 31 May 78 p 1 PY

[Text] Finance Minister David Blanco has stated that the "austerity" which the government has enforced in government enterprises must be also extended to the private sector and even to the people so that "the national economic situation will be truly consolidated." He added: "The people, unfortunately, are not accepting the policy of austerity and restriction of expenses which the government is promoting." He criticized the "wild spending in investments and consumption" which has been registered in the country in the last few months, to the detriment of "the main national requirements."

He noted that at the government level "there have been positive results in decreasing expenses." He added that government enterprises are reducing their budgets by an average of 20 percent, "which means several million Bolivian pesos to the economy."

Blanco stated that because of these measures, this year's economic situation seems more optimistic, although he did acknowledge that the economic situation seems more optimistic, although he did acknowledge that the economic situation is difficult. He added: "People must adapt to the policy of austerity." He immediately requested this from teachers, nurses and veterans whose salaries are paid by the government.

He also demanded that private enterprises observe this same attitude, in addition to restricting commercial credits. He suggested that this policy of austerity be enforced in the case of those salaries which have been authorized to be "rationalized" but which have not been increased, "because this increase would expose us to an inflationary spiral."

The finance minister stated that with the cooperation "of all the sectors which have to do with the economic movement of the country, monetary stability can be assured."

POLITICAL OPPOSITION ANSWERS BANZER'S ATTACK ON PARTIES

PY051100Y La Paz PRESENCIA in Spanish 27 May 78 p 13 PY

[Text] There have been varying reactions among politicians to Gen Hugo Banzer's assertion that the present democratization stage is causing "divisions among Bolivians."

The only favorable reaction came from Gen Juan Pereda, who interpreted that statement as "a call for unity among the Bolivian people."

Former President Victor Paz Estenssoro said that he had not had any opportunity to "fully examine the text of that speech," given by the president last Thursday on Chuquisaca anniversary day. The following evaluations of General Banzer's statement on the electoral process were obtained from other political leaders:

Jaime Paz Zamora, a leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], referred to the statement made by General Banzer in Sucre the day before yesterday:

"The MIR rejects this statement as tendentious and sectarian.

"Dictatorships are used to a type of unity based on silence and the repression of an entire people, and when the people begin to express themselves through their political parties, this repression appears as an attack against the unity of the people.

"The MIR admits that a few problems have occurred during the electoral campaign, but it should be said clearly that they are basically caused by the conduct of the government in this limited democratization process, now centering around the electoral process.

"That conduct of the government is expressed by its favoring of the official candidacy, which leads to such problems as that of Achacachi, which is an example for the country of what is happening in the election campaign.

"To sum up, Banzer's remarks are a criticism of his own conduct, but he transfers that criticism to the parties."

Marcelo Quiroga Santa Cruz, head of the Socialist Party [PS], made the following remarks:

"If General Banzer had perceived the difference there is between causes and their effects, he would not have made that statement. The parties do not divide the public; they express a division that exists. Political uniformity, which General Banzer seems to long for, is not, as he believes, proof of political maturity, but rather the contrary. The apparent political agreement of the urban population with the government monolog during the last 6 and ½ years was only the silence imposed by the fear of repression. It is true that there are too many party symbols (not parties really) registered by the Electoral Court. But General Banzer should recognize his direct or indirect creation of many of them and, together with the government headed by General Barrientos in which he was a minister, of most of the symbols whose proliferation he is now deploring.

"It would be enough to look at the party composition of the front organized around the candidate he himself elected as his successor. The Authentic Revolutionary Party [PRA] (Rios Gamarra faction), the PS [as published], the National Revolutionary Movement [MNR] (Ruben Julio faction) and the Bolivian Socialist Falange (Moreira faction) are the result of his government's intervention in the internal life of the parties. The Center for Nationalist Studies (of his private secretary Zapata) and the National Unity Committee were manufactured by the bureaucracy of his government."

Regarding the accusation that the parties limit themselves to criticizing without presenting plans and solutions, General Banzer also is not the most appropriate person to make that accusation. If there is any candidate who has means at his disposal (official reporting) to draw up a program, it is the one elected by General Banzer. And nobody, of course, has less need to study a program of achievements than General Pereda, since his front only proposes to continue Banzer's government work. Nevertheless, with only 43 days to go to the elections, he has not presented any program at all.

"The campaign to discredit the parties, organized by the government, is meant not only to discredit some of the parties in disagreement with the regime, but all the parties without exception, as forms of expression for political thoughts and of organization for the political activity of the nation. The aim of the campaign is to convince the public of the general failure of the parties and thus of the presumed impossibility of replacing the armed forces in the government. In conclusion, we should ask why General Banzer has introduced this disturbing element only 1 and 1/2 weeks before the deadline for registering candidates. Whatever his intention, it is certain that his statement does not contribute to the consolidation of the constitutionalization process, but rather encourages those who long to maintain the regime dictatorship which is now nearing its end."

Victor Quinteros, one of the principal PRA leaders, referred in the following way to General Banzer's remarks in Sucre:

"There is a negative aspect to the electoral process, namely, the support for an official candidate representing the continuation of the present government system.

"The division and splintering of political parties have many causes, but one of the decisive factors is the performance of the government which, by using its economic resources and by offering benefits, has caused desertion by members of the political parties or the division of the latter to a truly alarming extent.

"The PRA has always maintained a nationalist position, and on the basis of that doctrine it has also made alliances with large political parties in order to form a vigorous civilian opposition front with a majority membership, able to guarantee a democratic government. The alliance between the MNR and the PRA is now consolidated, and we believe that it represents a large sector of the people who struggle for nationalism.

"Regarding the continuation of the present regime, we assert that it is necessary to renew the government, because a change of the mentality and position which are now maintained is possible only through a government change. Only through a change of government is it possible to achieve reforms of economic, social and foreign policies. It is therefore of basic importance that the people elect their legitimate representatives, and the upcoming elections are a favorable opportunity to renew the government and thwart its attempt to continue in power. Regarding the presentation of government programs and principles, all the parties which have registered at the Electoral Court have presented such programs. What they lack is economic means to publish them as widely as the official candidate can."

LAUDO NATEL UPSET IN ARENA STATE CONVENTION ELECTION

PY051730Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 5 Jun 78 PY

[Summary] As expected, the following ARENA [National Renewal Alliance] gubernatorial candidates appointed by Planalto Palace were approved by state conventions held yesterday and the day before yesterday: Francelino Pereira in Minas Gerais; Amaral de Souza in Rio Grade do Sul; Joao Castelo in Maranhoa; Jorge Konder Bornhansen in Santa Catarina; Ary Valadao in Goais; Augusto Franco in Sergipe; Tarcisio Burity in Paraiba; Frederico Campos in Mato Grosso de Norte; Antonio Carlos Magalhaes in Bahia; and Guilherme Palmeira in Alagoas.

The states of Espirito Santo and Ceara postponed their conventions until 18 and 21 June respectively.

Sao Paulo gave its approval to dissident candidate Paulo Salim Maluf over Laudo Natel, the Planalto Palace choice.

When his victory was announced, dissident candidate Paulo Salim Maluf spoke praising media coverage of the convention and concluded by saying that, with the results of the convention, he wanted to shout along with millions of Brazilians who desire progress: "Nobody can hold this country back."

Former Sao Paulo Governor Andre Sodre, who was present at the vote counting, was asked by the press how he appraised Paulo Salim Maluf's victory. He replied that he saw it as more than Maluf's victory. Rather it was a victory for the State of Sao Paulo in which the citizenry showed its desire to participate and have a role in decisionmaking.

Consequently, the result of the Sao Paulo convention has extraordinary significance: that this country should be given the necessary freedoms to participate in the nation's important decisions.

Amaral Furlan, who is the indirect senator on the Maluf ticket, told the Bandeirantes team that "the energy with which Maluf worked for the victory of his ticket assured that victory, and I could not be other than exhilarated over this victory."

Reaction Reported

PY060210Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Portuguese 2150 GMT 5 Jun 78 PY

[Excerpt] The prevailing opinion which has been circulating in political circles in Sao Paulo is that it was not Paulo Salim Maluf who won at the Sao Paulo state convention but Governor Paulo Egydio Martins, who responded to the humiliation he suffered when the four candidates he nominated for his succession were turned down by Brasilia.

This is the explanation given in Sao Paulo's political circles to justify Maluf's suprising victory over Laudo Natel, the candidate nominated by Planalto Palace, at the ARENA [National Renewal Alliance] state convention. Other sources believe that Maluf's victory was based on his more effective campaign, since Maluf gave weekly banquets at the Sao Paulo Commercial Association--of which he is vice president--for ARENA representatives. Meanwhile, Natel merely visited state mayors--according to delegates of the Campinas region--to tell them they were to vote for him.

In reply to a question as to how Planalto Palace received the outcome of the Sao Paulo ARENA state convention, presidential press adviser Rubem Carlos Ludwig said this afternoon in Brasilia: Pursuant to the political proceedings and democratic process which have been coherently implemented for several months, at this point the government can only accept this result.

Ludwig noted that despite this negative result, there were 18 positive results, including the case of Minas Gerais State, where Francelino Pereira obtained approximately 85 percent of the votes.

JORNAL SAYS PARANA TALKS WILL RESUME AT 21 JUNE OAS MEETING

PY051930Y Paris AFP in Spanish 1902 GMT 3 Jun 78 PY

[By Ivan Chemla]

[Excerpt] Rio de Janeiro, 3 Jun--The newspaper JORNAL DO BRASIL asserted today that the Brazilian-Argentine dialog regarding use of the Parana River may be resumed during the OAS meeting which will be held on 21 June in Washington.

According to the paper, the Brazilian and Argentine foreign ministers, Antonio Azeredo da Silveira and Oscar Montes, will resume in private the discussions--now interrupted--regarding the Itaipu and Corpus hydroelectric projects.

TAMER COMMENTS ON ARGENTINE TRIPARTITE WITHDRAWAL

PY011939Y Sao Paulo Cadeia Verde Amarela in Portuguese 1000 GMT 1 Jun 78 PY

[Alberto Tamer commentary: "(?Impasse) Over the Construction of Corpus and Itaipu"]

[Text] When everything seemed to be ready for an agreement among Brazil, Paraguay and Argentina on the construction of the Itaipu and Corpus hydroelectric plants, everything went down the drain because Argentina made a proposal prior to the next trilateral meeting to be held in Brasilia that discussion of all problems which had been worked out since 1966 be reviewed. Brazil reacted and immediately canceled the meeting, as did Paraguay. The impression prevailing in Itamaraty and in other Brazilian circles is that the elements opposing the agreement within the Argentine Government have gained the upper hand and that President Videla has been defeated. Consequently no agreement can be made since Argentina wants to renegotiate everything.

What is the Brazilian position now? We can anticipate that President Geisel has decided not to retreat and not to take into consideration the Argentine position in this instance. In a few days, five large contractors will be authorized by the president to build facilities to house hydroelectric equipment for Itaipu. A decision regarding this will be made by Brazil and Paraguay in a few days, probably this week. This means that Brazil and Paraguay will proceed with the construction of Itaipu in any case and under any condition, despite this none too diplomatic withdrawal from Argentina just when it seemed that an internal solution for the problem had been found. Therefore, Paraguay and Brazil will go ahead with the construction of Itaipu and what happens to Argentina in the wake of its latest position is of little practical concern to Paraguay and Brazil. The construction of Itaipu cannot be stopped. Brazil cannot stand still every time Argentina makes a forward or backward change of position, especially when a threat of energy rationing is hanging over both Brazil and Paraguay.

O ESTADO VIEWS OFFICIAL POSITION ON DISARMAMENT

PY012236Y Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 30 May 78 p 3 PY

[From the "Notes and Information" page: "Ridiculous Agreements: The Result of Reaching for Utopia"]

[Text] The Brazilian position on disarmament, a problem debated in a special session of the UN General Assembly, has positive, negative and contradictory aspects. That basic contradiction is understandable and forgivable because there is no individual or state which can stand against the IDEA of disarmament or at least the gradual reduction of armaments. Conversely, any statesman with any sense of realism and responsibility knows that, in situations of crisis and conflict as serious, deep and practically unsolvable as the one we have at this historical period, the REALIZATION of disarmament is simply impossible. This basic contradiction can be read in the speech made by Brazilian Ambassador Sergio Correa da Costa: "We are fully conscious of the complexity of the question and we recognize its political and security implications. But this understanding does not mean that we accept the idea that aiming at disarmament is aiming at Utopia." But right at the beginning of the speech prepared by Itamaraty it was recognized that "the concrete measures on disarmament negotiated so far are so ridiculous that they might as well not exist." At this point we can ask: What concrete and real arguments and motives convince Itamaraty that the measures which could be adopted by that UN special session on disarmament will be "ridiculous" and might as well "not exist?"

We agree with Itamaraty on the idea that "in negotiations on disarmament maximum priority must be given to nuclear disarmament." This appropriate, clear and irrefutable observation recognizes that the disarmament question is strictly related to the military and strategic aspects of the political and ideological conflict between two ways of life, two moral systems represented by two antagonistic blocs which cannot be reconciled. One of these blocs is led by the United States, which wants to preserve the status quo concerning borders, the world balance of power and regional balances of power: Its military strategy is therefore defensive. The other bloc is led by the Soviet Union, which is expansionist and imperialistic, with a military strategy both defensive and offensive, as can be clearly seen in Africa these days. The Soviet position on disarmament--conveyed to Itamaraty prior to the UN conference by Soviet Ambassador to Brazil Dmitriy Zhukov and by special Ambassador Igor Grigoryevich (Ussachev)--was considered to be cynical by sources close to Itamaraty. In fact, with surprising cynicism, they tried to involve Brazil in their disarmament game and to insinuate that, behind the noisy campaign against the "Soviet threat," a "whole set" of new kinds of weapons was being developed, namely, the neutron bomb, the Trident submarines and the MX missiles. The ambassadors prudently said nothing about the SS-16,-17,-18, and -20 missiles and their quantitative superiority in weapons--a fact which presses the United States into trying to recover its defensive capacity against possible surprise nuclear attacks.

Much to the chagrin of our German allies and NATO, Carter suspended the manufacture of the neutron bomb, on the condition that the Soviets show identical self-control in their unbridled superweapons buildup, and reserved for himself the right to develop this tactical weapon to counterbalance the Warsaw Pact's superiority in conventional arms in case the Soviets do not meet his expectation. This is why an assertion in the Brazilian pronouncement, which can be construed as an implicit condemnation of the neutron bomb, surprised us: "We have reason to be alarmed at the fact that technological development is being directed at the manufacture of weapons for mass destruction, the use of which would be perverse because of cruel and indiscriminate effects."

The pronouncement then added: "Vertical proliferation even gave rise to a belief in the respectability of the tactical use of weapons of mass destruction, no matter what the scope of the damage they would cause."

We want to believe, however, that our assumption that Brazil has condemned the neutron bomb can be offset and even dispelled by the correct and realistic assertion--clearly favoring Western positions--that "a solution will be possible only when the question is viewed as a whole, in an objective manner, with due respect for the need to have a balance between tensions in some areas and security requirements in others. It is therefore essential to guarantee that the implementation of disarmament measures does not create military or any other kind of imbalances, because if it does the final objective will have been frustrated."

The remainder of the Brazilian procouncement in the United Nations reflects the unanimous opinion of the Brazilian nation in its references to the Tlaltelolco treaty, to international, universal and and nondiscriminatory safeguards in international treaties, and to peaceful uses of nuclear energy.

JORNAL CRITICIZES ISOLATION OF MILITARY REGIME

PY012211Y Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 28 May 78 p 10 PY

[Excerpts] A series of events in recent weeks, or perhaps even in recent months, are sufficient to bring to light the fact that our crises, conflicts and problems do not stem from the real and basic state of the nation. They are the result of a defective and artificial political system, deliberately kept defective and artificial so that a minority in power can act without restriction and control--as though that minority were ruling a political patronage which had been separated from the nation's society.

Reinforcing the preexisting evidence, the second example of the artificiality and defects referred to above came to light not 5 months after the first example. The second example is the candidacy of Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro for the nation's presidency, and the first was the candidacy of Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo.

Victim of the anomaly which created it, the Brazilian Democratic Movement has become split into two sections: one composed of those who want a platform showing dissatisfaction by refusing to canvas votes in army barracks; and another composed of those who, moved by their sense of realism and frank desire to strike a civic compromise, want to have a general on their side in order to create a viable alternative in the dispute for the nation's presidency. The latter does not ask whether the alternate candidate is good or bad for the nation, but whether he is capable of mustering enough military votes so that political power can change hands, without necessarily changing substance.

The declaration by Gen Euler Bentes Monteiro that he considers being a candidate as a redeeming mission repeats in essence the declaration by Gen Joao Baptista de Figueiredo in January that he was going to fulfill a mission imposed by his military sense of duty. These declarations demonstrate once again the existence of a political patronage which is separated from the nation. Candidates must be army officers and their commitments are in line with their military duties. The nation's presidency is a post exclusively for generals and has become the ultimate post in a military career.

In 1978 Brazil is experiencing the problems which are characteristic of a nation dangerously delaying the passage from a state of emergency to a state of normality, from military to civilian administration of political affairs. Referring to any period of Brazilian history, we can correctly say that our crises, conflicts and problems stem from a defective and artificial political organization in which the governing minority has become separated from the nation's true aspirations. And it is also correct to say that now more than ever the prolonged military presence in government has worsened the ups and downs of history and transformed the defective and artificial governing minority into an even more reduced, more unrestricted and more uncontrolled minority.

The termination of military interference is a necessity, not only in the interest of the armed forces but in the interest of Brazilian civilian society as well because the militarization of political affairs distorts the political system, just as a prolonged military tenure in power distorts the military organization. Army Minister Gen Belfort Bethlem said: "Army officers must not interfere in politics because, to the extent that they do, the chain of command and discipline deteriorate." Implied in that declaration is the accepted notion that, while the military organization is supported by unity and cohesion respecting command and discipline, the political organization of society presupposes plurality of command and divergent orders. And it is because the military organization does not know how to react to plurality of command and divergent orders that the army officer and the politician are both opposite and complementary: Incumbent upon the politician is the organization of society, and incumbent upon the army officer is the guaranteeing of order and security.

In 1978 Brazil is tired of arbitrariness and wants to have a democracy understood as a contradictory complexity which makes the whole meaningful; as a complex plurality which legitimates decisions; as the action of organized wills based on a trughful and correct choice; and as the elimination of anachronisms which leave Brazil at the level of old-fashioned Latin American military regimes, thus presenting us to the world as a subculture in the surroundings of a tropical paradise.

JAPAN'S PRINCE AKIHITO TO ARRIVE 16 JUNE

PY030315Y Porto Alegre Radio Guaiba in Bortuguese 0200 GMT 3 Jun 78 PY

[Text] Brasilia--Itamaraty has confirmed that Prince Akihito, heir to the Japanese throne, and Princess Michiko will arrive in Brazil on 16 June. They will stay in the country for a week and then go to the United States.

According to the Foreign Ministry, Akihito's presence in Brasilia will give a political tone to the visit of the Japanese delegation which will hold talks with President Geisel. Akihito and Michiko will also attend official receptions and visit Alvorada Palace. In Sao Paulo, they will have a place of honor at the civic ceremonies to be held to commemorate the 70th anniversary of Japancse immigration into Brazil.

BRIEFS

WHEAT PRODUCTION FORECAST--Porto Alegre--Despite the unavoidable 30-percent decrease in planting, Rio Grande do Sul may be able to produce at least 1 million tons of wheat this year if the climate is favorable. This would represent a 60-percent increase over 1977's unsuccessful production, according to experts from the Wheat Cooperatives Federation. [Rio de Janeiro O GLOBO in Portuguese 21 May 78 p 32 PY]

TURBAY NAMED PRESIDENT-ELECT; CONSERVATIVES REFUSE TO CONCEDE

Latest Election Count Released

PA051854Y Bogota Radio Cadena Nacional in Spanish 1800 GMT 5 Jun 78 PA

[Live reportage from National Registry office in Bogota by station reporters on Colombian presidential election returns--all figures as heard]

[Text] Bogota--The National Registry's latest bulletin reveals the following results for candidates for the presidency of the republic: Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala, 2,226,163; Belisario Betancur, 2,137,987.

Bulletin No 4 of the National Registry covers 901 of the country's 952 municipalities, constituting 95 percent of the total vote, with only a few communities still to be counted. Up to this point, the difference between Liberal candidate Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala and Conservative Belisario Betancur is 88,176 in favor of Turbay Ayala. The breakdown by department is as follows:

Department	Turbay Ayala	Betancur
Antioquia	242,715	302,577
Atlantico	78,981	56,082
Bolivar	78,281	52,065
Boyaca	102,191	147,850
Casanare	10,742	1,411
Caldas	70,108	118,490
Cauca	83,423	53,540
El Cesar	45,128	30,113
Cordoba	102,534	68,436
Cundinamarca	146,855	141,928
Bogota	198,459	211,127
El Choco	11,096	4,660
El Huila	57,621	68,994
La Guajira	20,540	16,996
Magdalena	47,093	34,351
Meta	30,488	27,766
Narino	40,864	60,926
Norte de Santander	68,291	99,906
Quindio	51,156	33,212
Risaralda	56,945	62,700
Santander	149,738	116,703
Sucre	56,026	32,844
Tolima	152,700	102,437
Valle	262,351	254,781
Arauca	10,827	3,663
Caqueta	15,837	12,233
Putumayo	15,913	16,112
Isla San Andres y Providencia	3,413	2,028
Total	2,226,163	2,137,987

The figures above, the total of which includes overseas returns, establish a difference of 88,176 votes favoring the Liberal candidate. Julio Cesar Pernia is in third place with a total of 87,448 votes, followed by Gen Alvaro Valencia Tovar with 61,606 votes and Jaime Piedrahita with 23,939 votes. Candidate Regina Betancur de Liska received 187 votes, while Luz del Socorro Ramirez Vargas received 6,186 votes. Candidates Jesus Arenas Fajardo received 59 votes and Victor Julio Gomez 479 votes.

Blank votes total 9,060 so far and null votes 6,702. The total number of votes is 4,559,826.

Turbay Not Surprised at Results

PA052018Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1938 GMT 5 Jun 78 PA

[By Francisco Osaba]

[Text] Bogota, 5 Jun (EFE)--The dangerous controversy over who would be the Colombian president for 1978-1982 was settled early this afternoon when the National Registrar's office determined it was Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala. After 96 percent of the votes were counted, Turbay, who is 62 years old, had a total of 2,220,316 votes against 2,133,931 for Belisario Betancur, a difference of 86,385 votes. It is a difference, but hardly large enough to give great confidence to the man who will govern the country after 7 August, when he will replace President Alfonso Lopez Michelsen.

After the results were known, there was the expected rejoicing by the Liberal Party, whose press officer, Martha Montoya, told EFE that Turbay Ayala was not surprised at hearing the definite results. "This morning I said the votes would sing [cantarian] and they did," President-elect Turbay Ayala told his close staff. "I was calm. Last night, I did not want to create a sensitive situation for the country when I heard Betancur proclaim himself president-elect," he added.

On the other hand, despite repeated telephone calls, nobody answered at the Conservative Party headquarters.

Now with Turbay Ayala as president-elect of Colombia, the situation has been clarified, although the total amount of votes obtained by Julio Cesar Pernia, pro-Soviet, is significant. He obtained 84,000 votes, placing third ahead of the favorite for that position, Gen Alvaro Valencia Tovar. In any case, observers feel that the high rate of abstention, 68 percent, the largest in Colombia's history, will make Turbay Ayala realize that his Liberal leadership is not as strong as he thought. The famous phrase, "Colombia is a conservative country that votes Liberal," has turned out to be almost the opposite. Nevertheless, the people of Colombia breathed a sigh of relief upon hearing of Turbay's victory because, had the controversy continued, the result might have been a problem with a violent reaction from either party. The army continues patrolling the streets of Bogota, although authorities said vigilance would be reduced in the next few hours.

Army Occupies Betancur Headquarters

PA052332Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 2320 GMT 5 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Bogota, 5 Jun (EFE)--The Colombian Army this afternoon occupied Conservative Party candidate Belisario Betancur's campaign headquarters. The situation is tense because of his defeat in the presidential elections yesterday. Heavily armed soldiers carrying tear gas grenades have surrounded the building housing Betancur's campaign headquarters, while Conservative Party leaders are claiming their candidate's victory. An army helicopter has been overflying the headquarters in the Teusaquillo District for several hours. Entry to the building is strictly controlled, and only Conservative Party leaders showing a special pass are allowed to enter. At 2200 GMT, three truckloads of troops arrived to reinforce the occupation.

This afternoon, the Conservatives again claimed victory by Betancur and said that they would not accept defeat despite the bulletin issued by the National Registry confirming Liberal candidate Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala's victory.

JOINT COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT'S VISIT

PA042333Y Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 30 May 78 p 1D PA

[Text of Venezuelan-Portuguese joint communique issued at presidential palace in Caracas on 29 May at conclusion of talks between Portuguese President Antonio Ramalho Eanes and Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez]

[Text] Responding to the cordial invitation of the president of the Republic of Venezuela, Mr Carlos Andres Perez, the president of the Portuguese Republic, Gen Antonio Ramalho Eanes, and his wife, Maria Manuela Ramalho Eanes, visited Venezuela from 27 to 29 May 1978.

The delegation of the president of the Portuguese Republic was composed of the following persons:

His Excellency Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Vitor Sa Machado; His Excellency President of the Regional Assembly of the Azores Emanuel Rodriguez; His Excellency Deputy Chief of Staff Gen Altino Magalhaes; His Excellency Chief of the Cabinet of the Presidency of the Republic Dr Henrique Granadeiro; His Excellency Director General of the Political Affairs Office of the Foreign Affairs Ministry Dr Jose Manuel Villa Boas; His Excellency Director General of the Economic Affairs Office of the Foreign Affairs Ministry Dr Alexandre Lencastre da Veiga; His Excellency Ambassador of the Portuguese Republic to Venezuela Mr Walter Rosa and His Excellency State Protocol Chief Mr Gonzalo Caldeira Coelho.

The chief of state of the Portuguese Republic and the distinguished members of his official delegation were warmly welcomed by the government and people of Venezuela.

The two chiefs of state discussed important matters related to relations between their two countries, major world events and their two countries' participation in various international forums.

The two presidents met in the atmosphere of mutual understanding and friendship that corresponds to the traditional ties that unite the two countries.

For the Venezuelan side, the following persons participated in the talks: acting Foreign Affairs Minister Dr Jorge Gomez Mantellini, Development Minister Dr Luis Alvarez Dominguez, Information and Tourism Minister Dr Celestino Armas, Youth Minister Dr Alfredo Baldo Casanova, Minister of the Secretariat of the Presidency Dr Carmelo Lauria, Minister of State for Coordination and Planning Dr Lorenzo Azpurua Marturet, President of the Foreign Trade Institute Dr Reinaldo Figueredo and Venezuelan Ambassador to Portugal Luis Rodriguez Malaspina.

[The two sides] reiterated the support of their respective governments for the principles that rule relations between states, particularly those concerning the legal equality of states, the self-determination of peoples, nonintervention, territorial integrity, the peaceful solution of international disputes, the renunciation of threats and the use of force, and strict adherence to international commitments.

[The two sides] stated that friendship between the two peoples and greater mutual knowledge and cooperation represent worthy contributions to the development of nations on the basis of democracy, which sustains, defends and guarantees human rights.

Fully convinced of the importance of reaffirming democracy, [the two sides] stated their satisfaction with the happy conclusion of the electoral process in the Dominican Republic.

[The two sides] stated their identification with the ideals that resulted in the creation of the United Nations and noted that this organization is necessary for the analysis and solution of world problems. They noted the suitability of strengthening the United Nations in order to assure the effective participation of all states in the preparation of measures and the adoption of decisions that affect mankind.

[The two sides] reiterated their conviction that those ideals do not represent an option, but an imperative, so that reason, understanding and cooperation may prevail over force, confrontation and selfishness.

[The two sides] stated their conviction that the participation of the international community in safeguarding human rights becomes more necessary every day. They also noted the important role of the United Nations in taking initiatives that will lead to strengthening and promoting a strict respect for human rights and in assuring that they are not violated.

[The two sides] condemned all forms of racial, cultural, religious and political discrimination, considering them to be contrary to the Declaration of Human Rights and the spirit of solidarity that must reign over relations between men as well as between states. In this regard they reiterated their strong rejection of apartheid and agreed that it must be completely eradicated.

[The two sides] support an international decision in favor of prompt recognition of the self-determination and independence of the people of Zimbabwe and Namibia.

Upon examining the problems affecting the south of Africa, they confirmed their determined adherence to the UN resolutions. They expressed the hope that these peoples would secure governments representing their majorities, for which they have struggled so hard.

They recognized the grave consequences for international peace and security represented by the arms race and the proliferation of nuclear arms. They reiterated the need to intensify the efforts to which the human race is committed for advancing the vital cause of disarmament and expressed their hope that the present extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly on disarmament would obtain positive results.

They expressed their concern at the growing tendency toward establishing an armed peace in the world through a deliberately fashioned correlation of forces to back up a worldwide strategic balance of power.

Concerned at the unjustified deviation of resources caused by the proliferation of arms and the threat this poses to peace, they agreed that it is possible to effectively limit arms on a worldwide scale through agreements among the producers and suppliers of arms.

They noted the right of every state to promote the research, production and exploitation of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes and to benefit, without reservations of any kind, from nuclear technology. They share the wish to avoid its misuse, which threatens life on earth, and believe in the necessity of converting it into an instrument promoting the development of man.

They expressed their confidence in the resumption of the Geneva peace talks with the participation of all parties involved to attain a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

They reaffirmed the sovereign rights of nations to establish development policies that satisfy their own needs and interests as well as nations' rights to dispose freely of their natural resources in a manner promoting the economic and social development of their peoples.

Conscious of the grave problems being experienced by the world's economy and concerned at the negative effects of this situation, especially for developing countries, they affirmed their conviction that the permament solution, which should be universally applied, consists of the prompt establishment of a new international economic order based on equality, justice and cooperation among all states.

They emphasize the need to continue the dialog on international economic cooperation being held within the framework of the United Nations to attain solutions to the problems affecting the world economy and especially the developing nations. They agreed on the need to undertake actions during the present difficult international situation that will contribute to agreements and measures that will permit developing nations to cope with the problems caused by their decreasing participation in world trade, the deterioration in the prices of basic commodities, the onerous conditions of the transfer of technology and the tendency of developed countries to resort to protectionist and discriminatory commercial practices.

Upon examining the development of the various plans for integration in Latin America and Europe, they recognized the importance of a united and coherent Europe to worldwide political and economic stability. In discussing these plans, they noted the importance of the Portuguese movement toward integration in European communal institutions.

They expressed the hope that the United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea would achieve just and fair conclusions that would satisfy the hopes of all nations.

They rejected all manifestations of violence as representing a danger to national and world security and a threat to basic human rights. They pledged their government's support in international organizations for the adoption of urgently needed measures to prevent and punish terrorism.

They reaffirmed the intent expressed in the declaration of the United Nations conference on the human environment concerning united efforts to preserve and improve this environment for the benefit of mankind now and in the future. They confirmed their special interest in contributing to the drafting and implementation of policies on the human environment at the domestic and world level to promote the total and harmonious development of nations.

They examined the excellent and promising state of their bilateral relations and expressed their pleasure at the notable increase in cooperation between the two nations in numerous areas.

The following instruments were signed in the presence of both chiefs of state:

1--Basic agreement on cultural exchange;

2--Agreement on migration;

3--Agreement to prevent double taxation of airlines;

4--Complementary agreement to the basic agreement on economic and industrial cooperation in commercial affairs;

5--Agreement eliminating the need for visas on valid diplomatic passports of both nations;

6--Economic and industrial cooperation protocol;

7--Sports agreement.

In the specific area of economic cooperation, they recognized the possibilities of sponsoring the establishment of joint enterprises between the two countries.

The Portuguese side expressed its intention to extend a line of credit through the Lisbon National Development Bank to be used for the export to Venezuela of capital goods and technical services required for Portuguese participation in the cooperation projects undertaken by the two nations.

The Venezuelan side expressed its sympathy for Portugal's program of economic recovery and stated that it would work toward the program's success at the international level.

The two sides affirmed their intention to begin studying various aspects of their social security laws in order to establish a formula applicable to the migratory trends between the two nations.

They expressed their satisfaction at the fruitful meetings held both officially and unofficially, which will contribute to strengthening the friendship and cooperation between the two countries.

EANES PRESS CONFERENCE ON VISIT, TALKS WITH PEREZ

PA051730Y Caracas EL NACIONAL in Spanish 30 May 78 p 4D PA

[Text] President Ramalho Eanes said his country is in a position to offer an effective contribution to the speedy development of Venezuela's economy. The Portuguese chief of state made the statement during a press conference for Venezuelan and Porguguese reporters at the Miraflores' Ayacucho Room. Before answering questions, the Lusitanian chief executive made the following statement:

Venezuela and Portugal have taken decisive steps for much greater cooperation between the two nations. Some of the most important factors that contributed to the success of this visit are the true friendship of President Perez toward Portugal and the Portuguese people, his understanding of the Portuguese and our common interests, and his attitude as a statesman concerned about Venezuela's voice being heard in discussions on international problems. The human and political aspects of President Perez made possible the understanding between our two peoples regarding the main issues of international policy. We were again able to realize that Venezuela and Portugal maintain an important position in safeguarding human rights, which are considered indispensable for peace, justice and the welfare of mankind. This common perspective became more evident as we analyzed current international matters, such as disarmament and the need for a peaceful struggle for a new international political [as published] order.

We are both convinced that it is imperative in relations between the industrialized and the developing nations to proceed on a more just and equitable basis in order to establish real cooperation. In this respect, during my meeting with President Perez as well as those with the foreign minister, it became evident that there was a real opening between Portugal and Venezuela concerning the possibility and convenience of expanding the economic, commercial and technological cooperation, which at this time covers a vast field of activities.

The Portuguese delegation also observed on the part of the government as well as the private sector a firm determination to improve economic relations between our two countries. We were pleased to confirm that the favorable attitude of President Perez was reflected not only in the attitude of the ministers contacted by our delegation, but also on a large number of Venezuelan businessmen with whom we started and continued talks on specific initiatives of common interest.

The new cooperation instruments signed by the two countries and the relations established are most encouraging for short-term progress in our economic relations.

Venezuela is a nation full of youth and vitality, whose current vigor foretells the beginning of an inevitable expansion which will have great significance in this continent. Portugal is in a position to make an effective contribution to this speedy development of the Venezuelan economy.

The cooperation of our two countries will, therefore, be a positive element in the progress of the Portuguese economy. This and other circumstances lead us to believe that the Portuguese-Venezuelan community will have greater reasons to believe that this country deserves from them as much love as their fatherland. By the same token, we are sure Venezuelans will find that the Portuguese immigrant adapts more readily to this country, as President Perez already remarked. In addition, the Portuguese immigrant has the vocation to offer the same affection to his native land and to the country he chooses as his home, to work and strive for his own welfare and that of his family.

The visit we conclude today will, therefore, have a positive influence on future cooperation between the two countries. Portugal appreciates the support which Venezuela has given to the recovery of its economy and to the consolidation of the democratic regime. It realizes, however, that the friendliness and cultural bonds that may facilitate relations between the two nations must not cause one to overlook the fact that lasting economic cooperation cannot be disinterested.

This visit has produced assurances that Venezuela and Portugal can offer each other a profoundly interested mutual cooperation, a fact that is most encouraging to both countries.

President Eanes answered all the questions of the reporters. When asked about extremist acts, he pointed out that they were insignificant, coming from the rightwing and leftwing, and that they make themselves heard for two reasons: because there is absolute freedom and because they are, in fact, activists.

To a question on disarmament, he said that the positions of Venezuela and Portugal are more or less the same.

Replying to a question by EL NACIONAL correspondent J. Lossada Rondon on what topics he would discuss with President Carter and his government's position concerning disarmament, President Eanes said: The agenda for the meeting with President Carter has not been established. Thus I cannot say what topics will be discussed.

Concerning disarmament, the Porguguese position has not changed. Disarmament is necessary, but with security. It cannot be, as it has been up to now, a measure of propaganda aimed at the development of expansionist and imperialist policies of some powers. Portugal favors disarmament, but a controlled disarmament determined not by the big powers alone, but by the joint decision of all nations of the world.

Asked whether, as some Porguguese claim, the economic situation is now worse than during the dictatorship, President Eanes replied: The Portuguese economic crisis did not start with the revolution; it started before. Portugal had to accept a price increase and this gave the crisis new dimensions. The agreement reached with the International Monetary Fund, however, indicates that we are on the way to overcoming this crisis.

PRESIDENT INVITED TO TREATY SIGNING IN PANAMA

PA060341Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2054 GMT 5 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 5 Jun (AFP)--Panamanian Foreign Minister Gonzalez Revilla and Education Minister Aristides Royo arrived in Mexico City today to invite Mexican President Jose Lopez-Portillo to the Panama Canal treaty signing ceremony. The signing of the treaty between Panamanian Chief of Government Gen Omar Torrijos and U.S. President Jimmy Carter will take place in Panama City on 16 June.

The Panamanian ministers confirmed the attendance of the heads of state of Costa Rica, Colombia, Venezuela and Jamaica at the signing ceremony. They added that there is a possibility that subjects of hemispheric concern may be discussed at the treaty signing ceremony since the U.S. President will be meeting with several Latin American chiefs of state.

SENATE LEADER GAMBOA PASCOE DISCUSSES DISARMAMENT

FL312306Y Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish to ANSA Buenos Aires 2118 GMT 31 May 78 FL

[Text] Mexico City, 31 May (ANSA-INFORMEX)--The peace efforts made by countries such as Mexico confront the rashness of the superpowers, stated Mexican Senate President Joaquin Gamboa Pascoe.

The legislator lamented the repeatedly bellicose attitude of the United States by advocating the granting of greater military power to the countries which comprise NATO, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Senator Gamboa Pascoe next week will head the Mexico-U.S. interparliamentary meeting.

"No powerful country in the world," stated Gamboa Pascoe, "has undertaken the necessary efforts to make general disarmament more than just talk at international forums."

After stating that the arms race is not a topic that will affect Mexican-North American relations, the legislator stated that, nevertheless, in the event the issue comes up "Mexico will raise its traditional pacifist voice and strive for a solution that would end the arms race."

"This is a solution that interests all the countries of the world," he added, "primarily those who do not participate in the arms race."

"Every day it becomes more necessary to achieve an equilibrium among all the countries of the world so that any type of problem to be dealt with will be based on equality and not pressured by someone's military power," continued the legislator.

"Although the great powers recognize this problem and have stated their solidarity with the pacifist wishes of our countries," states Gamboa Pascoe, "the arms race has not been satisfactorily solved while at the same time it continues."

OPANAL OFFICIAL ON L.A. NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

PA021725Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 1330 GMT 2 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Mexico City, 2 Jun (EFE)--It was emphatically stated here yesterday that it would be extremely difficult for Latin American countries to set off a nuclear explosion for nonpeaceful purposes, if they ever wanted to do so.

Hector Gros Espiell, the Uruguayan secretary general of the Organization for the Proscription of Nuclear Arms in Latin America (OPANAL), said in a news conference that it would be almost impossible for a nation that is signatory to the Tlaltelolco treaty to build atomic weapons secretly.

Gros Espiell said that the governments which are signatory to the treaty are obliged to present every 6 months an official statement certifying that no violations of the nuclear arms prohibition agreement have occurred in that country. In addition, safeguards are provided by the International Atomic Energy Agency and the possibility of special inspections ordered by OPANAL itself in the event that there are reported violations of the pact.

According to Gros Espiell, the Tlaltelolco treaty is stricter in this regard than the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

During his talk, Gros Espiell emphasized that May was an important month for OPANAL. Argentina ratified the treaty and the USSR and France subscribed to Protocol II of the treaty, binding themselves to respect the region's statute of military denuclearization.

The OPANAL official, who is optimistic with regard to the future of the document, said however that Cuba will not sign the treaty until the United States returns the territory occupied by the Guantanamo Naval Base.

However, he said that there will be a greater possibility of Cuban ratification after the United States ratifies Protocol I, pledging not to store nuclear arms in or transport them to territories under its jurisdiction in the area covered by the agreement.

Gros Espiell noted that so far 22 Latin American countries are participating in the treaty. Argentina will be number 23. He added that although Brazil and Chile have signed the treaty, they are not yet participating in the agreement. Gros Espiell said that these nations ratified the treaty "without dispensation," that is, they will become full members when all other countries of the region have done so. Guyana is not party to the treaty either because of its longstanding territorial dispute with Venezuela, although negotiations are underway in this regard.

Gros Espiell said that several Latin American countries such as Argentina, Brazil and Mexico are involved in nuclear exploitation or research and are building or have already built atomic plants. Other nations such as Chile, Colombia and Uruguay have experimental reactors. Peru and Ecuador have agreements with Argentina for the purchase of nuclear material.

Finally, the OPANAL secretary general expressed skepticism with regard to the possible establishment of other denuclearized zones in the world in view of ongoing conflicts, particularly in Africa, the Middle East and Southeast Asia.

BRIEFS

PRESIDENTIAL LETTER TO ITALY--Mexican President Lopez-Portillo has sent a congratulatory letter to his Italian counterpart Giovanni Leone on the occasion of another anniversary of the proclamation of the Italian Republic. [Excerpt] [Mexico City INFORMEX in Spanish to ANSA Buenos Aires 2113 GMT 2 Jun 78 FL]

POLITICAL GROUP INSISTS ON CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY

PA022136Y Panama City MATUTINO in Spanish 1 Jun 78 pp 1, 10A PA

[Text] The Independent Democratic Movement [MDI] has launched a frontal attack against the August elections in a 2-and-1/2 page communique.

The communique is signed by members of the Central Committee Carlos Ivan Zuniga, Joaquin Ortega, Carlos E. Adames L., Anel Beliz, Rodrigo Sanchez, Diogenes Arosemena, Mario Galindo, Tomas Herrera, Manuel Jose Faundes, Bolivar Davalos M., Fabian Chevers, Ricardo Bermudez, Arrigo Guardia and M.J. Moreno, Jr.

The signatories pointed out that "we feel that public pressure to return to the people their basic right to elect their leaders democratically will increase enormously and make it possible to resist the coming electoral farce, which will result in the election of a president appointed by the small gang currently in power."

They add that the government's concern "for not violating a legal order which has been systematically infringed upon" is "curious and insincere" and that "the real reason why the government does not take up the challenge of constitutional reform is that it does not want to run the risk of having to change an electoral system which has been designed to perpetuate in power those who currently hold it."

In conclusion, the communique proposes "that a stipulation be introduced into the constitution to establish that it can be reformed not only by legislative acts but also through the convocation of a national constituent assembly."

RADIO MIA STATION ATTACKED BY FENAMUDE GROUP

PA021731Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1430 GMT 2 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Panama City, 2 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Dozens of infuriated women of the National Federation of Democratic Women (FENAMUDE) attacked Radio Mia in Panama City last night. The studio of that station and Radio Guadalupe were stoned and the walls painted by the demonstrators who shouted slogans against newsmen Ramon Pereira and Julio Ortega of Radio Mia.

Ortega told ACAN-EFE this morning that last night's attack is an attack against freedom of expression and accused local communists of being behind it. Pereira and Ortega are waging a strong anticommunist campaign in favor of traditional representative democracy in their early morning broadcasts over Radio Mia.

Ortega complained that police were called during the attack but that the National Guard did not respond even though patrol cars and guardmen were visible nearby.

Patriotic Alliance Condemns Attack

PA060237Y Panama City Radio Mia in Spanish 1100 GMT 5 Jun 78 PA

[Communique No 3 issued by the Patriotic Alliance, read by announcer--no date given]

[Text] Not even 24 hours had passed after Radio Mia, the bastion of liberty, broadcast our second communique, when we achieved our primary objective--to have the people witness and become aware of the communist threat existing in our country.

Our second communique was taken to all the communications media, and none agreed to publish it except for the RPC Network and Radio Mia, which do not have to preserve any kind of balance and which read it with emphasis and identified with its content, whereupon the communistoids [comunistoides], realizing that Radio Mia does not sell its silence, sent some humble women of the people to stone that bastion of liberty and dirty its walls. They were even so audacious as to smear the image of the Virgin in front of the radio station with red paint.

A few days before our organization publicly announced its existence, Ramon Pereira Jr and Julio Ortega, after stating their convictions, had already challenged the communists who are prospering in our country to give their names, to identify themselves in a gesture of manliness. They had even stated that they are no longer afraid of the term firing squad [paredon].

The walls of Radio Mia have been stoned and dirtied with foul words, and the virgin has been painted with the color that is symbolic of communism. Radio Mia is standing as proof that it is too late for the station to be silenced and as a symbol of whether or not human rights are guaranteed in our country.

The Patriotic Alliance has observed with jubilation that newsmen of the stature of Rodrigo Correa, the director of LA REPUBLICA, and newspapers such as LA ESTRELLA DE PANAMA immediately protested against this attack on freedom of expression. This encourages us to believe that intelligence, which cannot be underestimated, will be present at the hour of the moral and democratic restoration of the country.

We are not against the government because it must be admitted that, while it is true that the government does provide good clothes, luxurious automobiles, delicious food and delectable drinks to certain communistoids, one also has to acknowledge that while almost all of America has been engulfed by flames, kidnapings and terrorism, the government has been able to preserve the citizens' peace of mind in that respect.

The Patriotic Alliance is against those native communists, those Torquemadas who have swallowed the [doctrine of] the noisemakers who came down from the Sierra Maestra with the rosary and our lady of charity around their necks but who later closed churches and enthroned the firing squad as a state institution.

We are against those who go to and from Cuba with their shady [ahumadas] ideas and who use the poison of rancor to turn brother against brother, who profess belief in the class struggle and see it as a means of achieving power through the blood of the people.

We are against those who are dyed in the red and who some years ago spoke about gorillas, yet today feel themselves as capable as Tarzan, the apeman.

We receive no money from any embassy, nor are we eight lords [ocho senores]. Did they not see the Don Bosco procession? Did they not observe the eucharistic event? Are you communists not familiar with Chiriqui, Herrera, Los Santos and other provinces where the people love liberty and believe in God?

We are a country with a constitution that provides for freedom of worship, but where the majority of the people are Catholic. Listen well, nangaras [pejorative term for communists], and know that the Patriotic Alliance is a nationwide group. We respectfully call on the competent authorities to investigate the attack on Radio Mia and identify those responsible for it.

In this communique No 3, the Patriotic Alliance warns the inciters of violence that, although we pray to God that bloodshed will not become necessary, if at the next attack the authorities fail to intervene, we will resort to legitimate self-defense to demonstrate the other ways in which we can reject the communistoids who hide behind curtains and masks.

We will not tolerate another communist aggression.

[signed] The Patriotic Alliance

CRITICA COMMENTS ON UN DISARMAMENT CONFERENCE

PA030303Y Panama City CRITICA in Spanish 2 Jun 78 p 4 PA

["Bona Fide" column by Camilo O. Perez: "Three Speeches, Three Angles"]

[Text] Since the UN General Assembly on disarmament began on 26 May, we have been waiting to hear the remarks of each of the countries responsible for the arms race, and we must admit that our concern about this matter has increased. In order to define our thoughts somewhat, we must note that we paid careful attention to the three most important speeches so far. Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua spoke first, then Gromyko and finally Vice President Walter F. Mondale, who spoke for President Carter.

The Chinese foreign minister assumed the most aggressive position. It is naturally a position defined in the middle ground between the world's two greatest powers. Huang Hua criticized the two systems which he blamed for creating the arms race. What Huang Hua did not mention was the millions of people whose signatures created the pressure to hold the special disarmament conference.

Gromyko's speech summarized the pacifist policy promoted and recommended by Lenin himself in his speeches and political essays. In his dispute with Trotskiy, Lenin imposed his view that peace is important for the advancement of peoples, for attaining prosperity and for progressing toward a more humanistic stage of development.

On the other hand, Vice President Walter Mondale's speech seemed to be the most prudent, political and skillful. We only have to read the following lines to see the skill of the U.S. politician, which we admire because we respect the intelligence of others. Mondale said: "We are meeting here today at the initiative of the nonalined countries. These nations which make up the greatest part of the world population are especially aware of the neglect and dispair caused by the arms race. I express my thanks to these nations who called us to face this problem."

"We also applaud the dedication and contribution of the many nongovernmental organizations represented here."

There followed other ideas which we are going to study and compare with those expressed by Gromyko and Huang Hua. There is no doubt that the lines we quoted serve to show that Mr Carter is surrounded by competent and sensible men, although some reactionaries are also close to him.

Let us get to work. Let us all work for disarmament. Even though the Chinese do not see it this way, sooner or later they will understand.

COSTA RICA

GOVERNMENT PREPARES FOR SECOND ROUND OF TUNA NEGOTIATIONS

PA052246Y San Jose Cadena de Emisoras Columbia in Spanish 1720 GMT 5 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] Costa Rica is currently carrying out intensive preparations for the second round of negotiations aimed at achieving a tropical tuna fishing agreement with the United States. The negotiations will be conducted in San Jose from 28 to 30 June.

Foreign Minister Rafael Angel Calderon Fournier has reported that he has sent invitations to Mexico, Nicaragua and Panama to participate in the second round of negotiations. Foreign Minister Calderon Fournier told SERCANO that the Costa Rican Government is aware that during this second round of negotiations the agenda for the next meeting on the tropical tuna fishing agreement will be established. The next meeting is to be held in August in La Jolla, California. All the governments interested in establishing a fair agreement to govern tropical tuna fishing, including the Inter-American Tropical Tuna Commission member countries, will participate in the California meeting.

NICARAGUA

LA PRENSA DENOUNCES SOMOZA'S PLAN TO KEEP POWER

PA030206Y Managua LA PRENSA in Spanish 25 May 78 p 2 PA

[By Mario Cajina-Vega: "The Regency in Sight: 'Operation 81'"]

[Text] When President General Somoza states that he will surrender [the presidency] in 1981, he smiles and looks back at recent history because, as a sleight-of-hand artist, he knows that hope has a poor memory. Practicing sleight of hand in public is like pulling the rabbit out of the hat wrapped in a silk handkerchief in full view of the believing eyes of those who are requesting these tricks.

Somoza knows what the situation is and hopes that no one else will realize it. It is the ploy of the regent queen, a presidential trick employed by Luis Somoza to extend the Somoza rule by installments. The old Somoza tried it with Leonardo Arguello. This was a failure but later, acting more cautiously, he was successful with Benjamin Lacayo and Victor Ramon y Reyes. Both, in addition to being very meek, were his relatives. Luis Somoza used the ploy with Schick, who died just in time so that the 22 January massacre did not affect his civilian image and the blood was instead charged to the account of Lorenzo Guerrero, that old cynic from Granada. The astute Luis knew two things: that he was practically born in the palace, that is, he felt like a prince of royal blood, and that outside that palace the Somozas were nobodies, nothing. Therefore, he let his retinue know that he was prepared to promote a "party dictatorship" in the Mexican style and give up power. The stupid ones believed his ploy. Once--only once--in all his life did Somoza tell the truth, when he said "the problem is not that General Somoza should ascend, but that he should descend."

The General Somoza to whom he referred (the same one whom we are now confronting) is now resorting to the dodges used by his older brother to remain "alongside" the presidency, saber in hand, that is, without really stepping down. It is like someone resting on the landing, without going up or down the stairs, to create the illusion of not being there since he neither ascends or descends. Nothing could be more obvious.

Who will the actual man on the staircase be? A regent, someone to fill the interregnum, someone "to hold it for him".... It is the same scheme to which the fossilized mentalities and parasitic spirits resorted in the past. If there is any variation, it is only in time and not in essence. General Somoza no longer has the rivalry of his older brother to contend with and only has to worry about his daughter who the local mockers refer to as "the chiguin." He will maneuver (that is, will handle the puppet) paternally, like a teacher. Instead of posing as the West Point graduate satrap in military uniform, he will represent himself as the patriarch, the godfather, and so on. The regent queen, some dummy with a maternal instinct, will serve in the interim period until the general decides to return to power or to enjoy it through his son in order to provide training for this young man who distinguishes himself with his hatred for the students.

The Somozas are experienced. They have spent 48 years identifying themselves with the army, which has become their personal weapon. They have unhesitantly perpetrated coups d'etat, rewritten constitutions, tampered with elections, supressed rebellions and made deals to secure cooperation.... Therefore, familiar with the keyboard, they wait for the proper moment to play the music. What score could they play if the baton were to pass into other hands? "Operation 81" (to use conventional military terminology) is the opera which is now being orchestrated. When it is implemented, we might see this note on the program:

"This is how the continuity of the Somoza succession through the year 2000 was launched in 1981."

Almost perfect.

However, this strategy will fail because the people have reached the limit of their endurance. The general is mistaken in his appraisal of the situation. He is planning, at the proper time, to attract the sly collaborationists to his side (he can probably do it, but they can only bring discredit and the risk they take will lead to their downfall) in case the opposition decides to abstain from the elections, seduced by the "opportunity" to speculate with a possible change of attitude of the official candidate and with "pacifying" the country, oppressing the capitalists until they surrender and reducing the front to a "training" exercise for new recruits. [sentence as published]

He is mistaken on all counts because civilian insurrection, the national crisis, is not the result of political factors but is based on the need to survive. Somoza represents anarchy at all levels, and since he unleashed it, the people will seek order, justice and redemption without him. The clamor emerged from below, in answer to the brutal and cowardly crime committed against Pedro Joaquin [Chamorro] and this clamor has progressed steadily and turned into unity, into an acceptance without conditions of the total front, into a demand for a new democracy and into the definite conviction that the struggle will end only after victory is attained. By victory I do not mean the exile, fall or whatever of the Somozas, but the political liberation and the socioeconomic redemption of Nicaragua.

When the Cubatisianos [pro-Batista Cuban exiles] strengthen Somoza, when they represent the government in international deals for profit, when they protect themselves from the law with the diplomatic complicity of an ambassador who is a former countryman, and when this country becomes the paradise of mercenaries, we Nicaraguans must almost consider ourselves expatriates.... This is the historical climate of this desperate crisis.

Let the government's supporters and the military not be deceived by their own espirit de corps. They cannot ignore the dramatic hour which makes them responsible for the future, nor can they deceive themselves into believing that the past will continue. No. The murder of the publisher of LA PRENSA stirred up the stench of the regime (it is not lime that Montelimar smells of), and in the struggle for justice we, the Nicaraguans, believe that the only way to win is to eliminate the dynasty. Everything is in danger as a result of the inhuman anarchy decreed by the government itself, and we all know that there is no other way to put an end to such a regime. The direct path is the broad path of the common front, without selfish detours. Unity emerged from below, and the new democracy must, consequently, also emerge from below in a complete alliance of all classes to form a patriotic national government which will bring dignity and purge and save Nicaragua with progess and honesty.

Some day there will be freedom in Managua.

RETURN OF 'GROUP OF 12' WELCOMED BY OPPOSITION LEADERS

PA060202Y Panama City ACAN in Spanish 2357 GMT 5 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpt] Managua, 5 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--The announcement made by the "group of 12" that they would return to Nicaragua to join "the struggle of the people against the Somoza dynasty" has been favorably received among Nicaraguan opposition leaders. "The 12" are a group of citizens who are living abroad for political or personal reasons who joined forces to promote a radical opposition to the regime of President Gen Anastasio Somoza.

The group includes the priests Fernando Cardenal Martinez and Miguel D. Escoto Borckman, former Rector of the National University Carlos Tunerman Bernheim, writer Sergio Ramirez, lawyers Joaquin Cuadra Chamorro and Ernesto Castillo, and businessmen Ricardo Coronel Kautz and Emilio Baltodano.

AUTHORITIES REPORT 'GROUP OF 12' WILL BE JAILED

PA052227Y Managua Radio Corporacion in Spanish 1720 GMT 5 Jun 78 PA

[SERCANO Network]

[Text] The "group of 12" Nicaraguans, who had been issuing widely publicized statements on Nicaragua, have announced in San Jose, Costa Rica, that they intend to travel to this country. Nicaraguan authorities report that they will be taken from the plane to the Managuan jail if they arrive in Managua today. It is a known fact that there are arrest warrants issued for the members of the group for a total of six crimes which, according to the country's legal authorities, they have committed since October, when they started issuing communiques. The group's main thesis is that any political agreement in Nicaragua must have the participation of the Sandinist National Liberation Front, an organization which is banned in our country. The members of the "group of 12" have announced that, with the support of the Nicaraguan people, they would retain their political freedoms in spite of the arrest warrants issued against them.

BRIEFS

COMMERCE SECTOR'S GNP CONTRIBUTION--According to preliminary figures concerning the year 1977, the commerce sector contributed 3,780,104 cordobas to the gross national product. This amount represents approximately 24 percent of the total gross national product. The manufacturing industry and the agricultural sector followed the commerce sector in importance regarding their contribution to the gross national product. [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 0330 GMT 31 May 78 PA]

FRENCH INTERVENTION IN AFRICAN AFFAIRS RAPPED

FL052211Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 5 Jun 78 FL

[Revolutionary Armed Forces and Interior Ministry combatants political information program commentary]

[Text] French intervention in the internal affairs of African countries is not new, but lately it has intensified. French expansion in Africa began during the Napoleonic era. During the past century, France consolidated great colonial possessions on the continent. Before World War I the colonial territory occuppied by the French was equal to almost one-third of the African Continent. The uprising of the socialist community, the start of the people's emancipation movements and the actions of the United Nations against colonialism at the end of World War II produced some changes in the French possessions in Africa.

When colonialism's chains around Africa began breaking, the imperialist countries varied their policy in that part of the world. Upon being forced to withdraw from their possessions, the Western powers created neocolonial dependencies out of their old colonies. In this way they only abandoned political domination, leaving themselves trade bonds, control over the economy and finance, assuring their markets, increasing the extraction of raw materials and even leaving behind military bases in independent territories.

The defeat of French colonialism in Algeria and in other African countries accelerated the neocolonialization process of the territories still occupied; in addition, it heightened its interest in penetrating the economies of other new states which arose after freeing themselves from their masters.

The French Government, along with other Western powers, is trying to revise its neocolonial policy in Africa as shown by its commitment to what even the Western press labels as a new African adventure. At present France is directly intervening in three African countries: Zaire, Chad and the Western Sahara. France sent thousands of paratroopers to intervene in Zaire to save Mobutu Sese Seko's corrupt and bloody regime. This intervention was direct, carried out by members of the so-called Foreign Legion, which has to its credit horrendous crimes against the population, and has counted on support from NATO, which has set up its military headquarter in that African country.

In addition, French paratroopers of the 1st foreign cavalry regiment and the tank and infantry regiment are fighting against Chad National Liberation Front rebels. The French Air Force bombs and shoots at POLISARIO Front combatants who are struggling for Western Saharan independence at the same time that French advisers are supporting Moroccan and Mauritanian occupation troops.

Parallel to its interventionist policy, the Paris government is selling weapons to Arab reactionary regimes and lending them technical assistance. France has provided nuclear plants and aggressive equipment to South Africa which, in coordination with other Western powers, will assist the racist Pretoria regime in building its own atomic weapons in the future. The neocolonial policy of Paris, in search of advantages and resources for its capitalist economy, has won the repudiation of broad sectors of the population and the condemnation of the progressive forces of the world.

It is the policy of the French Government and other Western regimes in NATO and its puppets to create a pan-African interventionist force. This interventionist force has already been in action in the internal conflict in Zaire, and no doubt an attempt will be made to use it as a gendarmerie to suppress any other nascent revolution in the most subjugated countries of Africa. With intervention by France, other capitalist powers and regimes servile to their interests in Africa, the situation of the continent becomes more confusing. Imperialism struggles to suppress peoples' national liberation movements and assure continuity in looting the natural resources of the continent. The French press itself comments that for the imperialists copper, cobalt, tin, uranium, gold, silver and other natural resources are worth more than the lives of millions of human beings.

But Africa has begun its march toward the social transformations, and its peoples, tired of exploitation and outrages, are raising their fists and weapons to battle for their definitive independence.

REPORTAGE ON DEVELOPMENTS IN SUGAR HARVEST

CTC Report

FL051848Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Jun 78 FL

[Text] The Central Organization of Cuban Workers [CTC] has reported that over 200,000 workers should be mobilized this month for the country's sugarcane agriculture. Because of its climatic conditions, June is very valuable in terms of efforts required by the new areas as well as the sprouting areas. The result of the coming sugarcane grinding period is closely tied to and depends on a high percentage of raw materials being harvested per caballeria. All labor sectors will be represented in brigades that are being mobilized in each of the 13 sugarcane provinces of the nation. Havana City will contribute 2,000 volunteers to comply with the figure set for Havana.

Meanwhile, students enthusiastically continue preparing for their exams in order afterward to be able to contribute to preparations for the upcoming sugarcane harvest. Millions [as heard] of students will be in the fields for 21 days during their vacations beginning 20 June. During this period, pledges are made at assembly meetings held at the centers. Only those who pass the regular exams without delays will have the right to participate in this honorable task.

Granma Harvest Meeting

FL051758Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 5 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Guillermo Garcia Frias, member of the PCC Politburo and vice president of the Council of State and Council of Ministers, has presided over the plenum held in Bayano to review the development of the sugarcane harvest in Granma Province. In his closing remarks, Emilio Loo Hernandez, member of the Central Committee and party first secretary in Granma Province, stated that the sustained work has permitted the fulfillment of the sugar production plan. He pointed out that this is the largest sugarcane harvest in the province's history and congratulated political, mass and state organizations for achieving a greater harvest.

At the review plenum on the development of the sugarcane harvest in Granma, it was learned that the sugar production plan for the present harvest is 101 percent fulfilled and that the most outstanding sugarcane mills are La Demasagua and the Luis Enrique Carracedo. In another area, land cultivation is at 109 percent above that planned, while the planting of spring sugarcane is just 94 caballerias short of the figure set for this stage.

Dorticos Congratulates Cienfuegos

FL051813Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 5 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Osvaldo Dorticos, Politburo member and Council of State vice president, has congratulated the people of Cienfuegos and in particular the Agroindustrial workers for having surpassed the sugar production plan programmed for the present sugarcane harvest.

ROBERTO VEIGA PRESIDES OVER CTC EMULATION

FL060001Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2032 GMT 5 Jun 78 FL

[Text] The Central Organization of Cuban Workers--CTC--11th World Youth and Students Festival emulation checkup meeting for the first quarter of the year has been held at the CTC headquarters in Havana. At the meeting it was learned that the provinces of Santiago de Cuba and Holguin fulfilled all the goals set for the emulation period.

In reading the central report, Roberto Veiga, Central Committee member and CTC secretary general, stated that the communication, education, science, merchant marine, port, and fishing trade unions were also winners.

The meeting, which was characterized by a profound spirit of criticism and selfcriticism, examined the main causes of nonfulfillment dominating the standards set for education, promotion and services. The conferees also adopted measures to overcome the deficiencies and arrive at the 25th anniversary of the assault on the Moncada and the 11th festival with greater results.

In reading the report on the 11th festival emulation for the first quarter of the year, CTC Secretary General Roberto Veiga pointed out the notable growth in the millionaire [canecutting] movement and said that there are more than 200 brigades in comparison to the previous sugarcane harvest. Referring to individual emulations, Veiga stated that of the 2.112 million workers pledged in this period, 1.803 million, or 85.39 percent, have fulfilled their goals. He also stressed that 1.076 million workers attained vanguard status out of the 1.245 million who vied for this honor. During the CTC 11th festival emulation checkup, Roberto Veiga also referred to the work done by the trade union movement within the new system of management and planning of the economy.

In his closing remarks Roberto Veiga called for a redoubling of efforts to overcome the deficiencies faced and arrive at the anniversary of the assault on Moncada barracks and the 11th festival with greater results. He added that of the nine emulation goals established, seven were reached. He said that one of them is of great importance. We are proud of the help provided by the workers movement to the sugarcane harvest and sugarcane agriculture. He pointed out that the workers' response to the call issued by Fidel and the party during the 100-day event has been positive, vigorous and growing and that the country's sugarcane harvest plans have been overfulfilled. Veiga stressed that the work to be undertaken in the future will be even more intense if one takes into consideration that study of the 14th CTC congress agenda will begin shortly.

RAFAEL RODRIGUEZ RETURNS FROM UN SESSION

FL031749Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 3 Jun 78 FL

[Text] Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Politburo and vice president of the Council of State and Ministers, returned yesterday after heading the Cuban delegation at the UN General Assembly special session on disarmament that was held at the United Nations.

NEW PRESIDENT PROMISES TO RELEASE POLITICAL PRISONERS

PA021210Y Paris AFP in Spanish 2309 GMT 1 Jun 78 PA

[Excerpts] Santo Domingo, 1 Jun (AFP)--President-elect Silvestre Antonio Guzman said today that he would release political prisoners and allow the return of exiles as soon as he takes office. Guzman, the victorious candidate of the opposition Dominican Revolutionary Party [PRD], will take office on 16 August. All political groups, including the Communist Party, will have the right to conduct their activities freely, said Guzman, "as long as they respect the law. We will amend the law which proscribes communism." The president-elect said that "in my government there will be no political prisoners, unless they are guilty of criminal activities [words indistinct]."

Guzman said that he will open the door to opposition parties, especially the group called United Opposition, to participate in the government which he will head after 16 August. He reaffirmed that he will invite U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Venezuelan President Carlos Andres Perez to attend inauguration ceremonies. Portuguese Prime Minister Mario Soares and former Chancellor Willy Brandt will also be invited because they are distinguished figures of the Socialist International, a movement to which the PRD has ties.

SUIT TO CHALLENGE ELECTORAL RESULTS REJECTED

PA021858Y Madrid EFE in Spanish 0149 GMT 2 Jun 78 PA

[Text] Santo Domingo, 1 Jun (EFE)--The Santiago Municipal Electoral Board today rejected a suit presented by the Reformist Party to challenge the results of the presidential elections held on 16 May. The board's decision has crushed Reformist Party aspirations of changing the results of the elections which the opposition won by over 160,000 votes.

BOSCH'S PLD CALLS PRD RIGHTIST PARTY

PL021310Y Santo Domingo Radio Mil Network in Spanish 1000 GMT 2 Jun 78 PL

[Excerpt] The Dominican Liberation Party (PLD) has asserted that the Dominican people will be able to confirm in the next 4 years the degree of rightism which the Dominican Revolutionary Party (PRD) has had for a long time. The PLD radio spokesman said that a U.S. Embassy official or employee will be (?ruling) the Dominican Republic beginning 16 August. He maintained that PRD Secretary General Dr Jose Francisco Pena Gomez has clearly established that he has promoted PRD ties with power sectors in the United States.

The spokesman of the PLD, which is led by Prof Juan Bosch, said that while Bosch began to adopt increasingly more revolutionary positions in 1965, the White Party [the PRD] has (?assumed) rightist positions. The PLD radio spokesman (?recalled) that Prof Juan Bosch suggested a national accord to solve the crisis that emerged at dawn on 17 May when military troops were sent to occupy Central Electoral Board offices in the face of the obvious White Party victory over the Reformist Party. The PLD spokesman added that Bosch proposed the accord so that Dominicans could solve the crisis that had emerged at that time.

JAMAICA

JLP URGES MANLEY TO QUIT OVER GREEN BAY INCIDENT

FL051650Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 1 Jun 78 p 1 FL

[Text] The Jamaica Labour Party [JLP] yesterday called on the prime minister to resign on the ground that he cannot avoid political responsibility for the conduct of the military in the Green Bay affair.

A statement issued by party chairman Mr. Frank Phipps said:

"The Jamaica Labour Party at a meeting of the standing committee on Monday last reviewed the disclosures and findings at the Green Bay inquest. The JLP took note of the strange silence of the prime minister, who is also minister of defence and member of parliament for the area where the five men murdered at Green Bay resided.

"It was further noted that the Chief of Staff Major General Green in his testimony disclosed that the action taken by the JDF [Jamaica Defense Force] was under the general authority of a directive from the prime minister in a letter of July 31, 1972.

Unconstitutional

"The Jamaica Labour Party has had legal opinion in this matter in which it is stated that such general authority is unconstitutional both in letter and spirit and that it violates the provisions for a clear division between the role of the military and the police.

"This safeguard is wisely provided for in the constitution to prevent the military from being used to take action in civil matters independent of the police for an abundance of sound reasons that raise issues of sinister military involvement in wider areas which far exceed what took place at Green Bay.

"The JLP further charges the prime minister with gross dereliction of duty of the highest order in issuing a 'blanket' authority of this nature without providing supervisory safeguards against criminal results.

"Now that the court has found that murder was committed, the prime minister cannot avoid political responsibility for the conduct of the military at Green Bay, and the Jamaica Labour Party accordingly calls upon him to resign immediately for this politically irresponsible directive, the resultant effect of which was disastrous and the further implications of which are constitutionally alarming."

SHORTAGE OF FOREIGN EXCHANGE THREATENS BUSINESS

FL051655Y Kingston DAILY GLEANER in English 2 Jun 78 pp 1, 17 FL

[Excerpt] A virtual shutdown of business faces Jamaica, with the decision being taken by the commercial banks to close down their letters of credit departments, because of a lack of assurance from the Bank of Jamaica for the grant of foreign exchange to meet payments for imports.

Most commercial banks have fully exhausted their overseas credit reserves, which are extended to them by their foreign "parents" or correspondent banks and which they have used to honour foreign commitments.

This means that they now have to depend solely on local foreign exchange disbursements from the Bank of Jamaica to meet these commitments.

But because of the severe foreign exchange shortage existing in the country the Bank of Jamaica is unable to give an assurance of a regular release of funds to cover letters of credit, so the banks have decided to cut off this facility to local importers.

Gloomy Outlook

What this means is that there will virtually be a shutdown of business, for with no imports coming in the private sector will not be in a position to trade. As one banker put it: "Even we ourselves may have to go out of business," an indication that the outlook for economic activity and production is a gloomy one, indeed.

Meanwhile, the government, in an effort to limit the extent of borrowings from the banks by public-sector bodies, has worked out a method under which these borrowings will be restricted. A directive prepared by the Ministry of Finance has been sent out to all government bodies.

Government borrowings are not included in the 10 percent credit limit which has been placed on private sector loans as of the end of March. As a matter of practice, government loans from the commercial banks have not been included in any bank credit restraints which have been placed in the past.

But, with the present financial bind in which the government finds itself, and with the further need for limiting monetary expansion as part of the arrangement with the International Monetary Fund, there is now to be a ceiling placed on government borrowings, bringing these in line with the private-sector ceiling.

BAUXITE COMPANIES TO INVEST $40 MILLION

FL0115151 Kingston SUNDAY GLEANER in English 28 May 78 p 1 FL

[Excerpts] An estimated $40-million is to be invested in Jamaica by the five bauxite companies operating here--Kaiser, Reynolds, Alcan, Alcoa and Alpart. The sum represents money which the companies will save by moving from the special exchange rate--$J1.05 to U.S. $1.00--to the recently devalued rate of $J1.55 to U.S. $1.00.

A "hush-hush" meeting was held at the Ministry of Finance on Friday between the minister of finance, the Hon. Eric Bell, the heads of the five companies and representatives from their headquarters in the United States and Canada, to discuss ways in which the companies could invest the money in Jamaica to avoid a loss of foreign exchange in this country.

Agreement was reached that the companies would continue to bring in their usual amounts of money to meet local expenses and the difference would be invested in suitable projects to be named by the companies.

The companies had been complaining for some time now that high operating costs brought on by the two-tier exchange rate was making them uncompetitive and they had been lobbying the government to have their operations removed from the special rate to the basic rate.

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